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09/872,235	05/31/2001	Jean-Louis Baffier	50277-1511	2420
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LE, MIRANDA				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/872,235

Applicant(s)

BAFFIER ET AL.

Examiner

MIRANDA LE

Art Unit

2167

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 April 2008.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 10-38, 40, 41, 43 and 45-73 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 10-38, 40, 41, 43 and 45-73 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GA-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/18/08, 5/30/08, 5/20/08
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☒ Other: IDS: 4/21/08, 4/3/08

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to Amendment, filed 04/24/08.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 10-15, 17-22, 25, 27, 33, 36-38, 40, 41, 43, 45-50, 52-57, 60, 62, 68, 71, 72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gregg et al. (US Patent No. 6,516,416), in view of Broadhurst et al. (US Patent No. 7,000,028).

As per claim 1, Gregg teaches a method for provisioning databases for users on a network, the method comprising the steps of:

a first party (*i.e. ISA ClearingHouse, See Figs. 1, 2, col. 4, lines 6-62*) managing one or more database system (*i.e. clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*);

a plurality of second parties (*i.e. Web Server, 34, See Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 6-62*) subscribing to database services (*i.e. a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*) supported by the one or more database system managed by the first party, wherein the database services include services for storing (*i.e. The server 34 sends usage data to the clearinghouse 30 at the end of every subscriber's session and includes added functionality for enforcing content protection and processing online applications for subscriptions, as well as online activation of subscriptions, col. 5, lines 7-31*) and managing data (*i.e. the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*) provided by the second parties (*i.e. The clearinghouse consists of a structured query language (SQL) database which hosts the clearinghouse database as well as a user authentication server which authenticates subscribers on behalf of the subscription access servers and processes online applications. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*); and

providing, over the network, to database applications (*i.e. ISA server software, ISA site administration software, See Web Server 34 in Fig. 1*) owned and controlled by the second parties (*i.e. multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30,*

col. 4, lines 6-33) access to the database services to which the second parties are subscribed (i.e. a single subscription access server 34 and a single clearinghouse server 30, the subscription access system of the present invention is adapted to be used in other configurations, which may include multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33),

wherein the database applications, owned and controlled by the second parties, interact with the database systems managed by the first party by sending, from the second parties, to the database system, over the network, database commands that conform to the database language (*i.e. formulates SQL queries that will update all that data into the subscription access clearinghouse database 56. The usage daemon 60 will then send back a message confirmation (MC) back to the session manager 52 which indicates the status of the database update, col. 10, lines 28-46) supported by the database system (i.e. a single subscription access server 34 and a single clearinghouse server 30, the subscription access system of the present invention is adapted to be used in other configurations, which may include multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33);*

wherein execution of the database commands allows the second parties to manipulate data objects stored within at least one of the one or more database system (*i.e. a single subscription access server 34 and a single clearinghouse server 30, the subscription access*

system of the present invention is adapted to be used in other configurations, which may include multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33);

wherein the second parties control the source code of the database applications that the second parties use to send database commands (i.e. formulates SQL queries that will update all that data into the subscription access clearinghouse database 56. The usage daemon 60 will then send back a message confirmation (MC) back to the session manager 52 which indicates the status of the database update, col. 10, lines 28-46) to the database management system managed by the first parties (i.e. a single subscription access server 34 and a single clearinghouse server 30, the subscription access system of the present invention is adapted to be used in other configurations, which may include multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33);

delivering over the network, to a user associated with said one of said second parties (i.e. The subscriber 36 inputs the login parameters which the subscription access server 34 then forwards to the clearinghouse 30. If the parameters are valid, a response is provided by the clearinghouse 30 to the subscription access server 34 which then communicates the protected content to the subscriber 36. The session usage data is eventually forwarded for storage by the clearinghouse 30, col. 6, lines 17-33), one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the user to access a database for a database service to which said one of said

second parties has subscribed (*i.e. For every user authentication request, the user authentication daemon first insures it is communicating with an authentic subscription access server 34, and then it queries the clearinghouse database server 56 to find the user's subscription information, col. 6, line 64 to col. 7, line 28*).

Gregg does not seem to explicitly teach:

wherein the step of subscribing includes performing a registration process during which said second parties identify database resources for which the second parties are willing to pay; delivering to one of said second parties, over the network, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the second party to subscribe to said database services provided by said first party; and

Broadhurst teaches:

wherein the step of subscribing includes performing a registration process during which said second parties identify database resources for which the second parties are willing to pay (*i.e. Thus, the entire search is completed in real-time, i.e., within a reasonable online website session. After the search, the user can simply select the available ccTLDs from the resultant list, and purchase the desired ccTLDs online. The system formats the user's information in the appropriate manner for each selected ccTLD and performs the necessary electronic transactions to register each ccTLD, col. 3, line 52 to col. 4, line 3*);

delivering to one of said second parties, over the network, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the second party to subscribe to said database services provided by said first party (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present*

invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Gregg and Broadhurst at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg to include the limitations as taught by Broadhurst. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to determine the availability of a proposed domain name in multiple countries in view of Broadhurst (FIELD OF INVENTION), as doing so would give the added benefit of providing users the abilities to handle multinational registration requests, thereby allowing a user to register a domain name in multiple countries within a single web session as taught by Broadhurst (FIELD OF INVENTION).

Claim 36 is the computer-readable medium to perform the method of claim 1; is similar in scope to claim 1; and therefore are rejected under similar rationale.

As per claim 71, Gregg teaches a method comprising:

an internet database service provider (IDSP) party managing one or more database system (*i.e. ISA ClearingHouse, See Figs. 1, 2, col. 4, lines 6-62*);

a plurality of second parties (*i.e. Web Server, 34, See Fig. 1, col. 4, lines 6-62*)
subscribing to database services (*i.e. a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*)

supported by the one or more database system managed by the IDSP, wherein the database services include services for storing (*i.e. The server 34 sends usage data to the clearinghouse 30 at the end of every subscriber's session and includes added functionality for enforcing content protection and processing online applications for subscriptions, as well as online activation of subscriptions, col. 5, lines 7-31*) and managing data (*i.e. the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*) provided by the intermediate providers (*i.e. The clearinghouse consists of a structured query language (SQL) database which hosts the clearinghouse database as well as a user authentication server which authenticates subscribers on behalf of the subscription access servers and processes online applications. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*); and

providing, over the network, to database applications (*i.e. a single subscription access server 34 and a single clearinghouse server 30, the subscription access system of the present invention is adapted to be used in other configurations, which may include multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33*) owned and controlled by the second parties (*i.e. multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30, col. 4, lines 6-33*), access to the database services to which the second parties

are subscribed (*i.e. a single subscription access server 34 and a single clearinghouse server 30, the subscription access system of the present invention is adapted to be used in other configurations, which may include multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33*),

wherein the database applications, owned and controlled by the second parties, interact with the database systems managed by the IDSP by sending, from the second parties, to the database systems, over the network, database commands that conform to the database language (*i.e. formulates SQL queries that will update all that data into the subscription access clearinghouse database 56. The usage daemon 60 will then send back a message confirmation (MC) back to the session manager 52 which indicates the status of the database update, col. 10, lines 28-46*) supported by the dataset system (*i.e. a single subscription access server 34 and a single clearinghouse server 30, the subscription access system of the present invention is adapted to be used in other configurations, which may include multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33*);

wherein execution of the database commands allows the second parties to manipulate data objects stored within at least one of the one or more database system (*i.e. a single subscription access server 34 and a single clearinghouse server 30, the subscription access system of the present invention is adapted to be used in other configurations, which may include*

multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33);

wherein the second parties control the source code of the database applications that the second parties use to send database commands (*i.e. formulates SQL queries that will update all that data into the subscription access clearinghouse database 56. The usage daemon 60 will then send back a message confirmation (MC) back to the session manager 52 which indicates the status of the database update, col. 10, lines 28-46*) to the database management system managed by the IDSP (*i.e. a single subscription access server 34 and a single clearinghouse server 30, the subscription access system of the present invention is adapted to be used in other configurations, which may include multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33*);

delivering over the network, to a user associated with one of said second parties (*i.e. For every user authentication request, the user authentication daemon first insures it is communicating with an authentic subscription access server 34, and then it queries the clearinghouse database server 56 to find the user's subscription information, col. 6, line 64 to col. 7, line 28*), one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the user to access a database for a database service to which said one of said the second parties has subscribed (*i.e. For every user authentication request, the user authentication daemon first insures it is communicating with an authentic subscription access server 34, and then it queries*

the clearinghouse database server 56 to find the user's subscription information, col. 6, line 64 to col. 7, line 28);

Gregg does not explicitly teach:

wherein the step of subscribing includes performing a registration process during which said second parties identify database resources for which the second parties are willing to pay;

delivering to one of said second parties, over the network, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the second party to subscribe to said database services provided by the IDSP.

Broadhurst teaches:

wherein the step of subscribing includes performing a registration process during which said second parties identify database resources for which the second parties are willing to pay *(i.e. Thus, the entire search is completed in real-time, i.e., within a reasonable online website session. After the search, the user can simply select the available ccTLDs from the resultant list, and purchase the desired ccTLDs online. The system formats the user's information in the appropriate manner for each selected ccTLD and performs the necessary electronic transactions to register each ccTLD, col. 3, line 52 to col. 4, line 3);*

delivering to one of said second parties, over the network, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the second party to subscribe to said database services provided by the IDSP *(i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be*

done in any number of ways, including email from the system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Gregg and Broadhurst at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg to include the limitations as taught by Broadhurst. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to determine the availability of a proposed domain name in multiple countries in view of Broadhurst (FIELD OF INVENTION), as doing so would give the added benefit of providing users the abilities to handle multinational registration requests, thereby allowing a user to register a domain name in multiple countries within a single web session as taught by Broadhurst (FIELD OF INVENTION).

As to claims 2, 37, Broadhurst, as modified, teaches:

at least one of said second parties in an application service provider that provides application services to a plurality of third parties over said network (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65*);

the step of providing access to the database services includes providing database services to an application used by said application provider to provide said application services to said

third parties (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65).*

As to claims 3, 38, Broadhurst, as combined, teaches:

receiving over said network a request to perform a database management operation from a user associated with particular second party of said plurality of second parties (*i.e. Thus, the entire search is completed in real-time, i.e., within a reasonable online website session. After the search, the user can simply select the available ccTLDs from the resultant list, and purchase the desired ccTLDs online. The system formats the user's information in the appropriate manner for each selected ccTLD and performs the necessary electronic transactions to register each ccTLD, col. 3, line 52 to col. 4, line 3*); responding to said request by performing said database management operation on one or more databases controlled by said first party without human intervention by said first party (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65).*

As to claims 5, 40, Gregg teaches the step of providing access over a network includes providing access over a public network of computer networks (*i.e. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*).

As to claims 6, 41, Gregg teaches the step of performing the database management operation involves allocating a different amount of resources to said particular second party than is currently allocated for said particular second party (*i.e. multiple subscription access servers being controlled by a single clearinghouse 30 or multiple subscription access servers which interact with multiple clearinghouses 30. Such flexibility in configurations is an extremely desirable aspect of the present invention, col. 4, lines 6-33*).

As to claims 8, 43, Broadhurst, as combined, teaches the user interfaces contain controls for specifying user profile information, and selection of database services (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the system*

according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65).

As to claims 10, 45, Gregg teaches the first party also provides database application over said network; and the method further comprises the step of delivering over the network, to a user associated with one of said second parties, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the users to access a database application service to which said one of said second parties has subscribed (*i.e. For every user authentication request, the user authentication daemon first insures it is communicating with an authentic subscription access server 34, and then it queries the clearinghouse database server 56 to find the user's subscription information, col. 6, line 64 to col. 7, line 28*).

As to claims 11, 46, Gregg teaches the step of delivering over the network, to a user associated with one of said second parties, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the user to indicate changes to at least one of profile information, payment information, and the selection of services to which said one of said second parties is subscribed (*i.e. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*).

As to claims 12, 47, Gregg teaches the step of delivering over the network, to a user associated with one of said second parties, one or more messages, which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the user to supply contents for a subscribed database (*i.e. For every user authentication request, the user authentication daemon first insures it is communicating with an authentic subscription access server 34, and then it queries the clearinghouse database server 56 to find the user's subscription information, col. 6, line 64 to col. 7, line 28*).

As to claims 13, 48, Gregg teaches the step of delivering over the network, to a user associated with one of said second parties, one or more messages (*i.e. server application sends copyrighted contents to client application, Step 368, See Fig. 25*) which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the user to develop a new database application (*i.e. For every user authentication request, the user authentication daemon first insures it is communicating with an authentic subscription access server 34, and then it queries the clearinghouse database server 56 to find the user's subscription information, col. 6, line 64 to col. 7, line 28*).

As to claims 14, 49, Broadhurst, as combined, teaches the step of delivering over the network, to a user associated with one of said second parties, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the user to integrate an external service (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the*

system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65).

As to claims 15, 50, Gregg teaches the step of delivering over the network, to a user associated with one of said second parties, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that present a status of a user subscribed resources selected from database resources managed by said first party (*i.e. For every user authentication request, the user authentication daemon first insures it is communicating with an authentic subscription access server 34, and then it queries the clearinghouse database server 56 to find the user's subscription information, col. 6, line 64 to col. 7, line 28).*

As to claims 17, 52, Gregg teaches the step of the first party updating the one or more database systems by receiving from a community server over the network an update to the one or more database systems, wherein the community server provides the update to plurality of service providers over said network (*i.e. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62).*

As to claims 18, 53, Gregg teaches the step of the first party sending to a community server a status of a user subscribed resource, wherein the user subscribed resources is maintained by said first party (*i.e. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*).

As to claims 19, 54, Gregg teaches presenting to a user associated with said first party a user interface to allow said first party to configure a database device used to provide said database services as one of a dedicated device and a plurality of virtual devices (*i.e. The clearinghouse consists of a structured query language (SQL) database which hosts the clearinghouse database as well as a user authentication server which authenticates subscribers on behalf of the subscription access servers and processes online applications. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*).

As to claims 20, 55, Gregg teaches presenting to a user associated with said first party a user interface to allow said first party to configure at least one of a dedicated device, and a

virtual device of plurality of virtual devices as one of a staging device available only to a database service developer for developing database services, and a production device for making services available to a user who is not the database service developer (*i.e. The clearinghouse consists of a structured query language (SQL) database which hosts the clearinghouse database as well as a user authentication server which authenticates subscribers on behalf of the subscription access servers and processes online applications. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*).

As to claims 21, 56, Gregg teaches presenting a user interface for transferring an application from a staging device to a production device (*i.e. The clearinghouse consists of a structured query language (SQL) database which hosts the clearinghouse database as well as a user authentication server which authenticates subscribers on behalf of the subscription access servers and processes online applications. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62*).

As to claims 22, 57, Gregg teaches the step of delivering to one of said second parties over the network one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the party to subscribe to said database services is performed as part of a registration process (*i.e. For every user authentication request, the user authentication daemon first insures it is communicating with an authentic subscription access server 34, and then it queries the clearinghouse database server 56 to find the user's subscription information, col. 6, line 64 to col. 7, line 28*).

As to claims 25, 60, Broadhurst, as combined, teaches the steps of:
presenting to the user a set of selectable sources of content (*i.e. Thus, the entire search is completed in real-time, i.e., within a reasonable online website session. After the search, the user can simply select the available ccTLDs from the resultant list, and purchase the desired ccTLDs online. The system formats the user's information in the appropriate manner for each selected ccTLD and performs the necessary electronic transactions to register each ccTLD, col. 3, line 52 to col. 4, line 3*);

receiving user input indicating a selected source (*i.e. Thus, the entire search is completed in real-time, i.e., within a reasonable online website session. After the search, the user can simply select the available ccTLDs from the resultant list, and purchase the desired ccTLDs online. The system formats the user's information in the appropriate manner for each selected ccTLD and performs the necessary electronic transactions to register each ccTLD, col. 3, line 52 to col. 4, line 3*);and

launching a source update process to connect to the selected source and update a database with information received from the selected sources (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65).*

As to claims 27, 62, Gregg teaches the steps of:

in response to user input that specifies that data should be loaded into a subscribed database, determining whether the subscribed database currently exists for said one of said second parties (*i.e. The subscriber preferably also includes an access key for providing two factor authentication. The access key comprises a hardware component containing an ASIC as having the structure illustrated in FIG. 28 and contains a unique digital identification that is microcoded into it, col. 5, lines 32-54*);

creating the subscribed database if the subscribed database does not currently exist for said one of said second parties (*i.e. The clearinghouse consists of a structured query language (SQL) database which hosts the clearinghouse database as well as a user authentication server which authenticates subscribers on behalf of the subscription access servers and processes online applications. It also includes a usage server which collects usage data from the subscription access servers 34 and updates the clearinghouse database with it, and also includes*

a URL tracking server which collects URL tracking data from subscription access servers 34 to update the database. The clearinghouse also includes administration software 32 which provides a graphical user interface to administer the clearinghouse database, col. 4, lines 34-62).

As to claims 33, 68, Gregg teaches the first party performing at least one of the steps of: setting up database parameters; reporting database usage; backing up the database, upgrading the database, controlling database versions, implementing database security; implementing database security within the database (*i.e. The server 34 also includes a site administration software program that provides a web based visual interface to administer the session manager and maintain subscription profiles, col. 5, lines 7-31).*

As per claim 72, Broadhurst, as combined, teaches one of the plurality of second parties is in Internet Service Provider (ISP) (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65).*

4. Claims 23, 24, 34, 35, 58, 59, 69, 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gregg et al. (US Patent No. 6,516,416), in view of Broadhurst et al. (US Patent No. 7,000,028), and further in view of Ciarlante et al. (US Patent No. 6,532,488).

As to claims 23, 58, Gregg, Broadhurst do not fairly teach the steps of receiving a user input value for a particular threshold percentage;

presenting an alert if an amount of resources consumed by said party exceeds the particular threshold percentage of the maximum amount of subscribed resources

Ciarlante teaches the steps of receiving a user input value for a particular threshold percentage (*i.e. The user may be allowed to access the specific application once, a specific, predetermined number of times, an application-specific number of times, or an unlimited number of times during that month, col. 12, lines 36-61*);

presenting an alert if an amount of resources consumed by said party exceeds the particular threshold percentage of the maximum amount of subscribed resources (*i.e. a count may be kept of the number of times the user has accessed the instance during the month until that number reaches a threshold, at which point a UIM is deducted. If the EKey contains additional UIMs, step 212, the hosting system continues to allow users to host applications. Otherwise, the ISP must purchase another EKey, step 202, col. 12, line 62 to col. 13, line 9*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Gregg, Broadhurst and Ciarlante at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg, Broadhurst to include the limitations as taught by Ciarlante. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to register and establish an account to pay for use of the hosted application in view of Ciarlante (col. 3, line 65 to col. 4, line 14), as doing so would give the added benefit of pertaining a system that allows service providers the flexibility to offer user initiated groupware applications on a variety of different financial and legal terms as taught by Ciarlante (col. 2, lines 10-14).

As to claims 24, 59, Gregg, Broadhurst do not specifically teach the maximum amount of subscribed resources includes a maximum amount of at least one of an amount of storage space, a number of users connected to a platform in a period of time, an amount of processor time used in a period of time, and a number of transactions completed in a period of time.

Ciarlante teaches the maximum amount of subscribed resources includes a maximum amount of at least one of an amount of storage space, a number of users connected to a platform in a period of time, an amount of processor time used in a period of time, and a number of transactions completed in a period of time (*i.e. The user may be allowed to access the specific application once, a specific, predetermined number of times, an application-specific number of times, or an unlimited number of times during that month, col. 12, lines 36-61*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Gregg, Broadhurst and Ciarlante at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg, Broadhurst to include the limitations as taught by Ciarlante. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to register and establish an account to pay for use of the hosted application in view of Ciarlante (col. 3, line 65 to col. 4, line 14), as doing so would give the added benefit of pertaining a system that allows service providers the flexibility to offer user initiated groupware applications on a variety of different financial and legal terms as taught by Ciarlante (col. 2, lines 10-14).

As to claims 34, 69, Gregg, Broadhurst do not expressly teach the step of:

if a costing database does not already exist, then automatically creating the costing database of database resource usage by user, and initiating a costing model with price per unit of consumable resource per service;

inserting data into the costing database based on actual use of database resources by the user;

executing the costing model to compute a cost-per-user based on the data in the costing database and the price per unit of consumable resource per service;

billing the user for the cost computed by the costing model.

Ciarlante teaches:

if a costing database does not already exist, then automatically creating the costing database of database resource usage by user, and initiating a costing model with price per unit of consumable resource per service (*i.e. At the start of every month, the hosting system vendor generates electronic keys, step 200, which are specially encoded and encrypted files that are deliverable to ISPs by download over the Internet. The electronic keys or EKeys are supplied in prepackaged quantities of User Instance Months or UIMscol. 12, lines 36-61*);

inserting data into the costing database based on actual use of database resources by the user (*i.e. At the start of every month, the hosting system vendor generates electronic keys, step 200, which are specially encoded and encrypted files that are deliverable to ISPs by download over the Internet. The electronic keys or EKeys are supplied in prepackaged quantities of User Instance Months or UIMscol. 12, lines 36-61*);

executing the costing model to compute a cost-per-user based on the data in the costing database and the price per unit of consumable resource per service (*i.e. The electronic keys or*

Art Unit: 2167

EKeys are supplied in prepackaged quantities of User Instance Months or UIMs, with volume discounts being offered. For example, a starter Ekey may contain 375 UIMs and be priced at \$500, a small Ekey may contain 3,000 UIMs and cost \$3,000, and a large EKey may contain 30,000 UIMs and cost \$25,000. Each UIM allows one user to host one application instance during that month, col. 12, lines 36-61);

billing the user for the cost computed by the costing model (i.e. During use of the application instance, the host system tracks use of the application for billing and accounting purposes, col. 10, lines 25-26).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Gregg, Broadhurst and Ciarlante at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg, Broadhurst to include the limitations as taught by Ciarlante. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to register and establish an account to pay for use of the hosted application in view of Ciarlante (col. 3, line 65 to col. 4, line 14), as doing so would give the added benefit of pertaining a system that allows service providers the flexibility to offer user initiated groupware applications on a variety of different financial and legal terms as taught by Ciarlante (col. 2, lines 10-14).

As to claims 35, 70, Ciarlante, as combined, teaches the costing model supports: *(col. 12, lines 36-61);*

fixed price per unit of usage (i.e. rate for ... megabytes transferred/month);

variable price per unit usage as a function of usage (i.e. a rate for disk space usage/month);

flat price up to maximum value of usage (*i.e. flat rate*);
different prices for different users (*i.e. a rate per user/per month*);
different prices for different services (*i.e. rate for ... page hits/month*);
different prices for increments of usage above a maximum subscribed usage (*i.e. ISVs also pay the hosting system platform vendor in accordance with a formula based on use of the hosting system*).

5. Claims 16, 26, 28-32, 51, 61, 63-67, 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gregg et al. (US Patent No. 6,516,416), in view of Broadhurst et al. (US Patent No. 7,000,028), and further in view of Olden (US Patent No. 6,460,141).

As to claims 16, 51, Broadhurst, as combined, teaches the step of delivering over the network, to a user associated with one of said second parties, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that present the user with a user-selectable representation of a wizard for building a Web page with a database component associated with an interface to a database receiving user input indicating the wizard (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65*);

Gregg, Broadhurst do not clearly teach executing said wizard, including presenting a series of screens to the user to prompt user input for building the Web page.

Olden teaches presenting a series of screens to the user to prompt user input for building the Web page (i.e. In order to create a Web server, the Create button on the Web Servers page shown in FIG. 20 is clicked. This brings up the Create Web Server dialog window, as shown in FIG. 21. Various information is specified. The unique Web server Name is specified. This is the name that the security and access management system 10 uses when looking for the Web server over the computer network. The Hostname or host IP address of the Web server is also specified. The Port number on which the Web server runs is also specified. The Manufacturer of the Web server software is additionally specified. This is a drop down list. Finally, a short Description of the Web server is preferably specified, col. 19, lines 54-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Gregg, Broadhurst, and Olden at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg, Broadhurst to include the limitations as taught by Olden. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to allow Web applications to be defined to span multiple Web servers in view of Olden (col. 19, lines 43-53), as doing so would give the added benefit of providing a security and access management system for Web-enabled and non-Web-enabled applications and content on a computer network as taught by Olden (Summary).

As to claims 26, 61, Gregg, Broadhurst do not fairly teach:

the user input indicating a selected source also indicates a schedule for updating from the selected source;

the source update process connects to the selected source according to the schedule for updating from the selected source.

Olden teaches:

the user input indicating a selected source also indicates a schedule for updating from the selected source (*i.e. Clicking the Set button for either of these properties brings up a date set window, as shown in FIGS. 10 and 11 for the Account Start and Account Expiry dates, respectively. Using these windows, the Account Start Date and Account Expiry Date can be set by selecting the desired date and time and clicking the Select or OK button. In order to automatically enter the current time and date, the Now button and the Select or OK button are clicked in sequence. The times set using these windows refer to the time zone of the host machine, col. 13, lines 60-65*);

the source update process connects to the selected source according to the schedule for updating from the selected source (*i.e. Clicking the Set button for either of these properties brings up a date set window, as shown in FIGS. 10 and 11 for the Account Start and Account Expiry dates, respectively. Using these windows, the Account Start Date and Account Expiry Date can be set by selecting the desired date and time and clicking the Select or OK button. In order to automatically enter the current time and date, the Now button and the Select or OK button are clicked in sequence. The times set using these windows refer to the time zone of the host machine, col. 13, lines 60-65*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Gregg, Broadhurst, and Olden at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg, Broadhurst to include the limitations as taught by Olden. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to allow Web applications to be defined to span multiple Web servers in view of Olden (col. 19, lines 43-53), as doing so would give the

added benefit of providing a security and access management system for Web-enabled and non-Web-enabled applications and content on a computer network as taught by Olden (Summary).

As to claims 28, 63, Gregg, Broadhurst do not specifically teach the step of:
presenting representations of selectable application development kits;
receiving user input indicating a selected development kit from the user;
launching a staging process including:
configuring consumable database resources on a staging database device,
wherein a staging database device can be accessed by the user for
developing the new database application and cannot be accessed
by users associated with other parties of said plurality of second
parties;
receiving development input from the user;
building a new application on the staging database device based on the selected
development kit and the development input.

Olden teaches:
presenting representations of selectable application development kits (*i.e. Referring to FIG. 16, in order to create a new application, the Create button is clicked. This brings up the Create Application dialog window, col. 8, lines 27-36; In order to create a Web server, the Create button on the Web Servers page shown in FIG. 20 is clicked. This brings up the Create Web Server dialog window, as shown in FIG. 21, col. 19, lines 54-65;*

receiving user input indicating a selected development kit from the user (*i.e. The administrator can then specify the following application properties. One application property is the Name of the application. Another property is a short Description of the Web application. A final property is a Type for the application, which is generally set to WEB, unless the installation of the security and access management system 10 has special connections to other application systems, col. 8, lines 27-36*);

launching a staging process including:
configuring consumable database resources on a staging database device,
wherein a staging database device can be accessed by the user for
developing the new database application and cannot be accessed
by users associated with other parties of said plurality of second
parties (*i.e. The security and access management system 10 allows a security administrator to create an unlimited number of users, each with individual defining properties. The administrator can further collect users into groups and groups into realms. Additionally, users can be in multiple groups. This feature is useful for administrators trying to mimic organizational structure (for example, user John Doe may be in the promotions group, which is in the marketing realm) or geography (user Jane Doe is in the Paris group, which is in the Europe realm), or any other type of grouping. The user/group/realm concept is also important for setting permissions and entitlements, as will be described later in connection with the description of the Basic Entitlements page, col. 13, lines 23-36*);

receiving development input from the user (*i.e. The administrator can then specify the following application properties. One application property is the Name of the application.*

Another property is a short Description of the Web application. A final property is a Type for the application, which is generally set to WEB, unless the installation of the security and access management system 10 has special connections to other application systems, col. 8, lines 27-36);

building a new application on the staging database device based on the selected development kit and the development input (i.e. Referring to FIG. 16, in order to create a new application, the Create button is clicked. This brings up the Create Application dialog window. The administrator can then specify the following application properties. One application property is the Name of the application. Another property is a short Description of the Web application. A final property is a Type for the application, which is generally set to WEB, unless the installation of the security and access management system 10 has special connections to other application systems, col. 8, lines 27-36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Gregg, Broadhurst, and Olden at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg, Broadhurst to include the limitations as taught by Olden. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to allow Web applications to be defined to span multiple Web servers in view of Olden (col. 19, lines 43-53), as doing so would give the added benefit of providing a security and access management system for Web-enabled and non-Web-enabled applications and content on a computer network as taught by Olden (Summary).

As to claims 29, 64, Olden, as combined, teaches the step of developing the new database application further comprising the steps of:

after receiving user input indicating a selected development kit, determining whether a client process of the selected development kit must be downloaded to a computer of the user over the wide area network (*i.e. The user can be allowed to download appropriate applets based on permissions managed by the security and access management system 10. Application entitlements dictate the level of control that the administrator has over application access. Applications with only the access entitlement are completely available to anyone with that entitlement. Applications with entitlements for each of their various functions allow finer-grained control, col. 8, lines 8-26*);

if it is determined the client process of the selected development kit must be downloaded, downloading the client process to the computer of the user over the wide area network before the step of building the new application (*i.e. The user can be allowed to download appropriate applets based on permissions managed by the security and access management system 10. Application entitlements dictate the level of control that the administrator has over application access. Applications with only the access entitlement are completely available to anyone with that entitlement. Applications with entitlements for each of their various functions allow finer-grained control, col. 8, lines 8-26*).

As to claims 30, 65, Olden, as combined, teaches the method of claim 28, the step of developing a new database application further comprising the steps of:

receiving input from the user indicating the new application is ready for operational use (*i.e. Referring to FIG. 16, in order to create a new application, the Create button is clicked. This brings up the Create Application dialog window. The administrator can then specify the*

following application properties. One application property is the Name of the application. Another property is a short Description of the Web application. A final property is a Type for the application, which is generally set to WEB, unless the installation of the security and access management system 10 has special connections to other application systems, col. 8, lines 27-36).

in response to receiving input from the user indicating the new application is ready for operational use, launching a production transfer process including sending a request to the first party to transfer the new application to a production device on which the new application may be accessed by users who did not develop the new application (i.e. Referring to FIG. 16, in order to create a new application, the Create button is clicked. This brings up the Create Application dialog window. The administrator can then specify the following application properties. One application property is the Name of the application. Another property is a short Description of the Web application. A final property is a Type for the application, which is generally set to WEB, unless the installation of the security and access management system 10 has special connections to other application systems, col. 8, lines 27-36).

As to claims 31, 66, Gregg, Broadhurst do not expressly teach integrating comprises the steps of:

- presenting a representation of a selectable external service;
 - receiving user input indicating a selected external service;
 - launching an integration process to provide the external service to the user.
- Olden teaches:

presenting a representation of a selectable external service (*i.e. Thus, he or she would select the marketing department administrator role. As the window indicates, the corresponding Administrative Group is the "Marketing Department." Administrative roles and groups will be described in more detail later in connection with the description of the Administrators page. Once the administrator has selected an administrative role by highlighting that role, clicking the Select Role button opens the main window, col. 12, lines 46-59;*

receiving user input indicating a selected external service (*i.e. Thus, he or she would select the marketing department administrator role. As the window indicates, the corresponding Administrative Group is the "Marketing Department." Administrative roles and groups will be described in more detail later in connection with the description of the Administrators page. Once the administrator has selected an administrative role by highlighting that role, clicking the Select Role button opens the main window, col. 12, lines 46-59;*

launching an integration process to provide the external service to the user (*i.e. Thus, he or she would select the marketing department administrator role. As the window indicates, the corresponding Administrative Group is the "Marketing Department." Administrative roles and groups will be described in more detail later in connection with the description of the Administrators page. Once the administrator has selected an administrative role by highlighting that role, clicking the Select Role button opens the main window, col. 12, lines 46-59).*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Gregg, Broadhurst, and Olden at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg, Broadhurst to include the limitations as taught by Olden. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to allow Web applications to be defined to

span multiple Web servers in view of Olden (col. 19, lines 43-53), as doing so would give the added benefit of providing a security and access management system for Web-enabled and non-Web-enabled applications and content on a computer network as taught by Olden (Summary).

As to claims 32, 67, Olden, as combined, teaches the selectable external service includes at least one of a payment service, a mobile Internet portal, an enterprise resource planning application, and a customer relationship management application (*i.e. Thus, he or she would select the marketing department administrator role. As the window indicates, the corresponding Administrative Group is the "Marketing Department." Administrative roles and groups will be described in more detail later in connection with the description of the Administrators page. Once the administrator has selected an administrative role by highlighting that role, clicking the Select Role button opens the main window, col. 12, lines 46-59*).

As per claim 73, Gregg, Broadhurst do not explicitly teach one of the plurality of intermediate providers is an Application Service Provider (ASP).

Olden teaches one of the plurality of intermediate providers is an Application Service Provider (ASP) (*i.e. Referring to FIG. 16, in order to create a new application, the Create button is clicked. This brings up the Create Application dialog window. The administrator can then specify the following application properties. One application property is the Name of the application. Another property is a short Description of the Web application. A final property is a Type for the application, which is generally set to WEB, unless the installation of the security*

and access management system 10 has special connections to other application systems, col. 8, lines 27-36)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teaching of Gregg, Broadhurst, and Olden at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Gregg, Broadhurst to include the limitations as taught by Olden. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to allow Web applications to be defined to span multiple Web servers in view of Olden (col. 19, lines 43-53), as doing so would give the added benefit of providing a security and access management system for Web-enabled and non-Web-enabled applications and content on a computer network as taught by Olden (Summary).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 04/24/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As detailed in the office action:

Gregg teaches: first party limitation equates to ISA clearinghouse (Figs. 1, 2); second party limitation equates to web server of Gregg (Figs. 1, 2).

Broadhurst, as combined, teaches: (new ground rejection)

The second party can set up their own database application.

In Broadhurst, users can set up their own database application after registering their domain name (*i.e. The Internet is an increasingly international network of computers that supports various forms and levels of communication. For instance, on the World Wide Web ("WWW"), information can be presented on universally available pages commonly known as*

"Websites." The Internet also supports one-on-one communication between end-users via electronic email and/or Internet bulletin board services. The common denominator in every form of communication over the Internet, however, is the use of Domain names to identify the computer to be contacted. The Domain name, which is referred to as an Internet protocol ("IP") number, is actually a unique combination of numbers separated by decimal points, col. 1, lines 17-30, Broadhurst).

The step of subscribing includes performing a registration process during which said second parties identify database resources for which the second parties are willing to pay.

This limitation is taught by Broadhurst (new ground rejection) (i.e. the entire search is completed in real-time, i.e., within a reasonable online website session. After the search, the user can simply select the available ccTLDs from the resultant list, and purchase the desired ccTLDs online. The system formats the user's information in the appropriate manner for each selected ccTLD and performs the necessary electronic transactions to register each ccTLD, col. 3, line 52 to col. 4, line 3).

TLD stands for The Top-Level-Domain level.

Delivering to one of said second parties, over the network, one or more messages which cause generation of user interfaces that allow the second party to subscribe to said database services provided by said first party.

This limitation is taught by Broadhurst (new ground rejection) (*i.e. Depending on the country, the processing at the registry could be manual or automated. However, that aspect is hidden from the user, as the present invention automates the process at least up to the point where the information is sent to the registry of the various countries. Notification of the user that a registration is complete can be done in any number of ways, including email from the system according to the present invention, or email directly from the individual ccTLD registry, col. 4, lines 47-65).*

Claims 2, 3, 37, 38 (New ground rejection)

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2, 3, 37, 38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

Art Unit: 2167

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Miranda Le whose telephone number is (571) 272-4112. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John R. Cottingham, can be reached on (571) 272-7079. The fax number to this Art Unit is (571)-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Miranda Le/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2167